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## OCTOBER MEETING, 1895.

THE stated meeting was held on Thursday, the 10th instant, at three o'clock, P. M.; the President, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL.D., in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read and approved. The Librarian, Dr. SAMUEL A. GREEN, read the list of donors to the Library since the June meeting. Among the gifts were fifty-two volumes from the library of the late Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, given by his son, Mr. R. C. Winthrop, Jr. The Librarian also reported that the portraits of Samuel Quincy and his wife, which were deposited with the Society in February, 1891, had been returned to a representative of Mr. Quincy Phillips, their owner, on his written order. The Cabinet-Keeper, Mr. SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, reported that during the recess such articles found in the bequest of Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis to the Society as possessed historic value had been added to its Cabinet. Among the most important of these were :—

An oil portrait of Dr. Ellis, by Frederic P. Vinton.

A section of a large bough of the Old Elm formerly on Boston Common.

A framed etching of the early home of John Harvard at Stratford-on-Avon.

A framed photograph of the original sketch of Margaret Shippen, wife of Benedict Arnold, made by Major John André.

Engravings of Rev. Dr. John S. Popkin and of Rev. Dr. Jonathan Mayhew.

Three sets of plaster medallions representing over one hundred subjects, with descriptive catalogue.

A portfolio containing a large number of engravings and photographs of eminent personages and interesting places.

A plaster cast of the original marble bust of Jared Sparks, by Hiram Powers.

A statuette of a design by Daniel C. French for a standing figure of John Harvard. This design was not adopted, a sitting figure being preferred.

A collection of over four hundred patriotic, humorous, and political envelopes issued during the Civil War.

The following contributions to the Cabinet have also been received:—

From the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Wars, a bronze medal struck to commemorate the capture of Louisburg on June 17, 1745, made from a French cannon taken on that occasion.

From Dr. S. A. Green, engravings of Amos Lawrence and of his birthplace at Groton, Mass.

From Adjutant-General Dalton, a bronze medal struck to commemorate the dedication of the Chattanooga and Chickamauga battle-fields for a national park, September, 1895.

From the estate of Mrs. Buckminster Brown, a fine engraving of Trumbull's painting of the Declaration of American Independence. This engraving was copyrighted in 1820.

From Eliza Arrowsmith Waters, of Somerville, a framed reproduction in colors on satin of the shields of the original thirteen States of America. This reproduction was published for the Colonial Festival, instituted February 18–23, 1895, in aid of the Somerville Hospital.

From Rev. Dr. Samuel E. Herrick, a cane made from the wood of the house occupied by Rev. Jonathan Edwards at Stockbridge, while he was missionary to the Indians.

From R. C. Winthrop, Jr., ten engravings and four photographs of eminent men and interesting localities.

The PRESIDENT then said:—

At the meeting of the Society in March last, while referring to the constant and regular mortality among its members which had marked the progress of the immediately preceding half-year, I called attention to the noticeable difference in this respect which had, in the experience of the Society, always existed between the summer and the winter months. A review of what may be called our bills of mortality during the last twenty years developed the somewhat curious fact that, while during these years but two members of the Society had died in July, fifteen deaths, or nearly one-fifth of the whole number, had occurred in the one winter month of January. The statistics show that in our case the average summer mortality is but a third of that of the winter. In view of the losses we had then recently sustained,—losses even more noticeable for the memorable character of the names which disappeared from our roll than for number,—in view of these losses still fresh in memory, I ventured at the March meeting, while announcing yet another vacancy in our number, to con-

gratulate the Society that we were then at last close upon a season of the year more congenial to longevity.

Although two more deaths among our Resident Members, those of Mr. Saltonstall and of Mr. Hill, were destined to occur before that season arrived, I am glad to be able to say that, since the June meeting of the Society, the last held, no vacancy has occurred in the Resident list. Upon it we now have, as we then had, ninety-three names. As compared with June, therefore, our somewhat depleted ranks are in October not further reduced.

Until within the last few days I had also confidently expected that it would be my good fortune to make the same report of our Honorary and our Corresponding lists; but, Tuesday last, the Atlantic cable informed us of the death at Vallombrosa in Italy of William Wetmore Story, — one of the oldest and most widely known of all our Corresponding Members, the number of whom is by his going reduced to forty-seven. Chosen at the meeting held in January, 1869, in company with Dean Stanley and Thiers, not yet President of the French Republic, Mr. Story's name had been on our list for more than a quarter of a century. His connection with us by descent and early association had also been so close, he had been so long eminent both in literature and in art, and his studio had for such a length of time been the familiar and interesting resort of all Americans, and especially all Massachusetts people, visiting Rome, — and who during the last forty years has not visited Rome? — that it would seem unbecoming that his death should pass unnoticed in our Proceedings. I have, therefore, asked our associate, Professor Norton, to come here to-day prepared to pay final tribute on behalf of this Society to one who has probably, first or last and in some way, contributed to the enjoyment of nearly every member of it.

Mr. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON then spoke extemporaneously at some length, paying a beautiful and discriminating tribute to the memory of his life-long friend.

Dr. SAMUEL A. GREEN announced the death of a Corresponding Member, M. Pierre Margry, of Paris, which took place on May 27, 1894. He was a native of that city, where he was born on December 9, 1818. For many years M.

Margry was connected with the Bureau du Ministère de la Marine et des Colonies ; and he had made some valuable historical collections relating to Western discoveries. This Society once recommended that Congress should take such steps as would insure their speedy publication. He was chosen a member on October 15, 1869.

The PRESIDENT said :—

The Society will remember that, at its March meeting, a vote was passed accepting the bequests made to the Society in the will of Dr. Ellis, and a Committee consisting of the Council and three members at large was appointed to consider any questions of general policy which might arise in connection with those bequests. Subsequently, at the meeting of May last, a report was presented, on behalf of this Committee, in which the financial situation of the Society was set forth in detail, and the policy to be pursued in connection with the Ellis, Sibley, and Waterston bequests was considered. After listening to this report, the Society, in accordance with the recommendations therein made, passed a series of votes authorizing the Committee in question (1) to purchase a tract of land for a future building-site ; (2) to effect a sale of the Ellis house in Marlborough Street ; and (3) to cause the library, papers, and effects of Dr. Ellis to be packed and either stored for future use or disposed of. As the votes in question are printed in full (pp. 158, 159) in the serial number of the Proceedings of the Society now on the table for distribution, it is unnecessary to recite them here, as members desiring so to do can there consult them.

On behalf of the Joint Committee having the matter in charge, I am now instructed to report progress made since the May meeting :—

1. A site has been purchased for a new Society building to be hereafter erected. The lot secured is on the extension of Boylston Street west of Massachusetts Avenue, and 'faces on the Fenway, so called. Including 10,605 square feet of land, it fronts to the west and overlooks the park known as the Fens. Its cost was \$53,500. In view of the importance of this purchase, it is hoped that the individual members of the Society will examine the locality and reach their own conclusions in regard to it. In the judgment of those composing

the Committee, the site has advantages for the future needs of the Society, as respects location, convenience of access, light, air, outlook, and quiet, which can hardly fail to be at once apparent.

2. The large accumulation of books, papers, furniture, and miscellaneous articles devised by Dr. Ellis to the Society has been carefully gone over and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the will. Such papers as were of a private character have been separated from the rest, and put in the hands of his representatives; others of no value have been destroyed; and the remainder have been packed and stored. This work has been most tedious and irksome. Performed under the supervision of Dr. Green, so far as the Library was concerned, and of Mr. McCleary as respects other articles, the Committee wish to express their sense of the obligation they and the Society are under to both, but to Mr. McCleary in particular, for the constant personal assistance rendered throughout the summer in a labor of very considerable magnitude, in no way either agreeable or interesting.

3. A cash sale on terms satisfactory to the Society has been effected of the Ellis house; a conveyance of it has been executed, and the purchase money applied, in strict accordance with the terms of Dr. Ellis's will, in part payment of the Boylston Street building-site.

4. An arrangement has been effected with Mr. G. S. Hale, the executor of the will of Dr. Ellis, under which the money bequest of \$30,000 made to the Society by Dr. Ellis will be paid over to the Treasurer at an early day.

The Committee have, therefore, to report that all the duties intrusted to them have been performed, and that nothing further remains at this time to be done in connection with the Ellis bequests. They would, therefore, respectfully ask that their report be accepted, and that they as a committee be discharged.

On motion of Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, it was unanimously

*Voted*, That the Joint Committee on the Ellis bequests appointed at the March meeting be discharged, and that the Society tenders its thanks to the members thereof for the successful discharge of the work intrusted to them.

The PRESIDENT further said:—

There is, however, another subject of great importance to the Society, closely connected with the Ellis bequests, which the Council deem necessary now to bring up for consideration. The present Society building was, it will be remembered, built in 1872–1873, immediately after the great Boston fire, and now nearly twenty-three years ago. Constructed with a special view to the requirements of the Society, the two lower stories of the edifice were leased in advance for the use of the Probate Court; and during twenty-two years of occupancy the Society has been so fortunate as to have had but one tenant for those premises, the County of Suffolk. A year ago at this time the County, on the completion of the new Court House in Pemberton Square, vacated these premises, the lease of which had expired some time before, and they have not since then been occupied. The rental paid under the lease was \$9,000 per annum.

It is needless to say that this rent constituted a very considerable portion of the Society's annual income, and a portion which it could not afford to lose. After the county vacated the premises, it was for a time believed that the city would find it required them for municipal work, situated as they are in a fire-proof building and in close communication with the City Hall. There seems, however, to be no immediate prospect of their being thus utilized. When this became apparent, real-estate brokers were consulted, and efforts made to negotiate a lease with other parties for business purposes. At the same time the Mayor of the City of Boston was called upon to ascertain whether, in certain contingencies, the city would not wish to purchase the property with a view to connecting it with the City Building, so called, and the City Hall, thus securing to both an independent ingress and egress to and from Tremont Street. The advantages to the city of such a purchase, in connection with the other real estate now owned by it, were so obvious that they hardly needed to be pointed out; but no definite assurances, much less action, could be obtained. On the other hand, it was soon found that it would be difficult, if not impracticable, to effect a new lease of the premises for general business purposes on any satisfactory terms. The rooms on the ground floor have merely an entrance from Tremont Street, and no outlook upon it; they are dark, ill-ventilated, and built and arranged in a way now no longer in vogue.

The Council thus found itself confronted with a very serious question. An issue which it had not been supposed would present itself for possibly ten years to come was suddenly precipitated. A year's rent of the two lower floors of the building, a sum large in itself, has already been lost, and no satisfactory lease of the premises either has been or apparently can be effected. The Society cannot afford to occupy the entire building for its own purposes; for it is neither well adapted for such use, nor would the resources of the Society justify it in so doing. Its income is, by the loss of rent, too much curtailed. The only alternative is to sell the building, leasing for a term of years, if possible, from the purchaser the premises the Society now occupies, and with the proceeds of the sale either at once proceed to build on the Ellis site on Boylston Street, or, if that should not seem advisable, to draw an income from an investment of the proceeds of the sale until a time to build shall come, which will be whenever the Sibley and Waterston bequests fall in.

The matter is one of such moment, and involves such serious questions of policy, that it has seemed proper to lay it at once and in full before the Society. As the matter now stands, while it is not safe to do nothing, no one has authority to act. The Council could, of course, execute a lease of the premises now vacant, could a satisfactory lease of them be negotiated; but they have no authority to sell. The property meanwhile is lying idle, and the Society is sustaining and must continue to sustain a serious loss of income.

Under these circumstances, I am instructed, on behalf of the Council, to submit the whole subject to the Society and ask for instructions.

On motion of the Hon. MELLE CHAMBERLAIN, seconded by Mr. GAMALIEL BRADFORD, the four following votes were passed unanimously:—

*Voted*, That so much of the communication of the President of the Society as relates to the possible sale of the present building of the Society, and the course thereafter to be pursued as respects the construction of a new building on the Boylston Street site, be referred to a special committee, to consist of the members of the Council and three additional members from the Society at large.



*Voted*, That the special committee thus organized have full power to negotiate for and effect a sale of the Society's present building and site thereof, and the President and Treasurer be authorized to execute a conveyance of the same in the name and on behalf of the Society, if a price therefor satisfactory to said committee can be obtained.

*Voted*, That the special committee aforesaid be authorized, in case of a sale of the present building, to execute a lease on behalf of the Society of the premises now occupied by it for such a period of time and on such terms as may seem to the committee advantageous or as can be obtained.

*Voted*, That the committee aforesaid be further authorized and instructed to cause preliminary plans to be prepared and to obtain specifications for the early construction of a Society building on the Ellis site on Boylston Street, together with an approximate estimate of the cost of such building and the time required for its construction ; and that such plans and estimates be submitted to the Society at a future meeting, accompanied by a financial statement of the resources of the Society now or hereafter applicable to the construction and subsequent maintenance of such proposed building.

The President appointed as members of the Committee, from the Society at large, Messrs. Henry W. Haynes, Henry P. Walcott, and Thornton K. Lothrop.

On motion of the TREASURER it was

*Voted*, That the Society hereby ratifies and approves the mortgage deed executed in its behalf to the Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others, of date September 6, 1895, recorded L. 2303, p. 329, of Suffolk Deeds, to secure the payment of the note of said Society to said Savings Bank for the sum of thirty thousand dollars referred to in said mortgage, which note is also hereby ratified and confirmed.

Rev. HENRY F. JENKS said that he had found among the papers of Rev. Dr. Benjamin Colman preserved in the box which contained the records of Brattle Street Church three letters from Rev. George Whitefield. They are as follows : —

LONDON Nov<sup>br</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1742.

REV<sup>ED</sup> & D<sup>R</sup> S<sup>R</sup>,— Glad was I to receive another letter from you before I sent off my packets. I thank our Loving Lord for granting me the continuance of his minister's affections. I hope this as well as all his other mercies will lead me nearer & nearer to Himself the Foun-

tain of all mercies. Surely the Friends of Jesus do pray in my behalf, for I am still strengthened rather more than ever, & enabled to rejoice in his goodness all the day long. The confusions at New-England have given me concern, but our Lord will overrule all for good. I was sorry to hear of M<sup>r</sup> Davenport's imprisonment, but glad that the ministers had no hand in it. At such a distance it w<sup>d</sup> be rash in me to judge one way or the other. I fear the dear man has been too imprudent, but to be imprisoned for some unguarded expressions I think is a little severe & not for the honour of Boston at all. Had I been in his place I would have accepted bail. When I shall come to Boston the Lord Jesus only knows, I believe it will not be long first. I find I shall come in perilous times, but that all gracious Saviour who has helped me hitherto, will guide me by his council and give me a *true Scriptural Zeal*. This is what I desire all my d<sup>r</sup> friends to beg in my behalf. I am sorry to say that I fear d<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Tennent's spirit is too much imbibited against the Moravian brethren. Surely they are not so bad as they are represented. Some passages in his letter to M<sup>r</sup> Dickenson I cannot approve of. Oh, how hard is it to keep in the true narrow path when speaking for the Lord Jesus. God preserve me & all his ministers from defending his truth & cause in our own spirits. It destroys that very cause we would defend. As yet in Scotland there are but few of those disorders which have been complained of amongst you, but as the work encreases, I suppose the Enemy's stratagems will encrease also. This is my comfort; Jesus reigns; The Gates of Hell shall never be able to prevail against his Church. I think I have had a late instance of his power & goodness in driving the Spaniards from Georgia, for I hear they are gone. I hope the orphans are now at Bethesda in peace. The continuation of my account I have sent with this & a parcel of sermons. I desire you & d<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Cooper, Rev<sup>nd</sup> S<sup>r</sup>, to put them into the hands of M<sup>r</sup> Kneland & Green & dispose of them as you shall think proper. Why does not d<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Cooper write to me? I salute him & all my Rev<sup>nd</sup> Brethren that preach Jesus in sincerity. I wish them prosperity with all my heart & pray for them every day. Rev<sup>rd</sup> S<sup>r</sup> my soul is now filled with a sense of Redeeming love; Oh, why me Lord, why me? Even so, O Saviour, for so it seemed good in thy sight. But I can no more, having much busyness upon my hands. We go on sweetly here. Our Lord blesses [us] much. My d<sup>r</sup> wife is at present very weak. She has been [late]ly tossed exceedingly in coming from Scotland, but I trust will soon be ready for a voyage to America. We are both happy in Jesus & thro' Him in one another. She heartily joins in sending kindest salutations to you & all the lovers of Jesus. I am with much affection, Rev<sup>rd</sup> S<sup>r</sup>,

Your most unworthy & younger brother in the Gospel of the once despised but now exalted Galilean.

G. W.

*To The Rev<sup>d</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Benj<sup>a</sup> Colman, Minister of the Gospel in Boston.*

LONDON Feb: 22<sup>nd</sup> 1743/4

REV<sup>RD</sup> & D<sup>R</sup> S<sup>R</sup>, — As Providence for wise reasons is pleased still to detain me in England, I think it high time to send you a line, especially as I have lately heard of the death of your dear & worthy Colleague, a great loss to the Church in general, & a great affliction no doubt, Rev<sup>rd</sup> S<sup>r</sup>, to yourself in particular. I heartily condole with you and the dear New-England Churches on this account, & have not failed praying to Him in whose hands the residue of the spirit is abundantly to supply his place. Blessed be free grace, I find the fountain full when the streams fail. I have been lately call'd to give up my only son, a lovely boy about four months old. I and my d<sup>r</sup> wife were enabled to make him a free-will offering, & have found the Glorious Emanuel to be better to us than seven sons. Indeed Rev<sup>rd</sup> S<sup>r</sup> I know not where to begin or where to end when speaking or writing of the Redeemer's loving kindness to me ward. It is unspeakable. Vile, ill and hell deserving as I am, He is pleased to let his work prosper in my hands & cause his word to run & be glorified very much. The papers sent with this will give you some hints ; but not a hundredth part can be told you. The work is every where upon the advance notwithstanding the opposition it has met with in some places. There is a pamphlet coming out against us countenanced by several of the bishops. Our Lord I believe will enable me to answer it. There has been also grievous mobbing against one of our brethren ; but we find all things turn out for the furtherance of the Gospel. Our Saviour keeps us quite happy & carries us on Eagle's wings. I long to see dear New-England again & am waiting for my Master's orders. He is pleased much to employ me (Oh infinitely condescending Grace !) and I am now so full of busyness that I have wrote this at three times & can not write as I proposed to many Hon<sup>rd</sup> Friends. However I hope my most humble & hearty respects will find acceptance with them all & as soon as possible they shall hear from Rev<sup>rd</sup> & D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup>

Your most affect. younger Brother & ser<sup>vt</sup> in the Everlasting Gospel.  
G. W.

*To the Rev<sup>rd</sup> Doctor Coleman, in Boston, in New-England.*

CHARLESTOWN Jan : 27<sup>th</sup> 1746/7

REV<sup>RD</sup> & VERY DEAR S<sup>R</sup>, — Your last kind letter which I received a few days agoe quite surprized me, & made me lie prostrate before Him who alone is worthy to receive all honour and riches & power & glory & blessing. When I consider how good the Lord Jesus continues to be to me, how He stops & shuts up one door of utterance only to prepare me for & open another, how He makes many of my Enemies to be at peace with me, & owns my poor administrations in various places I can not help saying from my inmost soul, why me, Lord, why me? Hon<sup>rd</sup> S<sup>r</sup> be pleased to all your other favours to add yet one more, viz. to pray

that Jesus may keep me at his feet & shew me at all times what He w<sup>d</sup> have me to do. At present I can with comfort set up my Ebenezer & say hitherto hath the Lord helped me. We came very comfortably thro' the wilderness leaning on our Beloved. Every where God gave us favour in the sight of many; & the prospect of doing good in Virginia, Maryland and North-Carolina is more promising than ever. At Charlestown my ministrations seem to be very acceptable. The lectures are dayly crowded & the Glorious Emanuel is pleased to assist me in opening his word, & delivering his Eternal truths. Jesus has been w<sup>th</sup> us of a truth at Bethesda. We have had sweet seasons indeed, & I hope one (if not two) of my servants that I took in when here last, is savingly converted to the dear Lord Jesus. As travelling so far every year is quite ill convenient, I intend ordering my affairs so as not to be obliged to come hither so frequently. I shall then have more time to attend the work in the adjacent Provinces & I trust thereby be of more service to the Church of X<sup>t</sup>. I am ashamed to think how little I have done for so dear a Master in the year past; & at the same time rejoice at the Redeemer's goodness to you, in causing you to bring forth such fruit in old age. I thank you Hon<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup> for your kind present & letter to me & my wife. They were very grateful to us. As opportunity offers you shall not fail of hearing how we do, & how the work of the Lord prospers in our hands. The news of the dispersion of the French Fleet filled our hearts with joy & made us say, who is like unto our God, glorious in holiness, fearful in praises, doing wonders! Yes, the Lord will have respect to his dear New-England, & will not let her Enemies triumph over her. May his mercies lead her to repentance, & God, even her own God, give her his blessing! I hope it bodes well for religion that Governour Belcher is once more to fill the chair. Glad shall I be to wish him joy of his deserved promotion, & pray the Lord to give Him grace to behave steadily in his high station—doubtless you will be pleased if I tell you that one of the most intimate friends I have in the world is chosen Prebend of Bristol, & Chaplain to Princesses Caroline & Hesse during their residence in Bath. He has preached with power to thousands, & preferment as yet seems not to hurt him. He loves Jesus in sincerity. I have good news also from Wales. The word runs & is glorified. Mr. Cennick & others that favoured the Moravians are quite gone over to them, & the Tabernacle put under the care of M<sup>r</sup> Howel Harris & some others who are sound in the faith. But whither am I running? Pardon D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup> this long letter I think I am in your little study as it were conversing with you. Be pleased to give my dutiful & cordial respects to all my worthy friends, & accept of the same from Hon<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup>

Your most affec: tho' unworthy Younger Brother & willing serv<sup>t</sup>

G. W.

Mr. JOHN T. HASSAM said : —

I have here two manuscripts which are of interest to us, as they belonged to the Rev. Henry Dunster, the first President of Harvard College. The Dunster Papers published more than forty years ago in our Collections (4 Mass. Hist. Coll., II. 190) had been in the possession of that branch of the Dunster family of Pembroke, Massachusetts, which had then recently become extinct. The papers now under consideration came from the same branch of the Dunster family. They are now the property of Miss Susan A. Smith, of Pembroke, a lineal descendant of the Rev. Thomas Smith (H. C. 1725), whose daughter Mary married the Rev. Isaiah Dunster (H. C. 1741), a great-grandson of President Dunster.

The first of these papers is a letter — or rather a fragment of a letter — written from London, May 20, 1641, just before the outbreak of the Civil War. Although it treats of private matters, there are some allusions in it to events of public importance, such as the Long Parliament, the Scottish army, the beheading of the Earl of Strafford, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and the fate which was then thought to await Archbishop Laud, — a fate which actually overtook him three years later.

A word of explanation as to the persons mentioned in this letter may not be out of place.

In the first volume of the Winthrop Papers (4 Mass. Hist. Coll., VI. 459) there is a letter from Henry Jacie to John Winthrop, Jr., giving an account of the trial of the Rev. Henry Burton, Dr. John Bastwick, and William Prynne. They were convicted by the Court of Star Chamber, were set in the pillory in Westminster Palace Yard, where their ears were cut off, and they were banished to remote places in the kingdom, and there kept in close and solitary confinement. On the meeting of the Long Parliament they were brought back to London with great public acclamation. The House of Commons voted that they should be restored to their callings, and should receive damages for their great sufferings, to be paid by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the High Commissioners, and those Lords who had voted against them in the Star Chamber, — Burton to receive £6,000, Prynne and Dr. Bastwick £5,000 each. In the second volume of the Winthrop Papers (4 Mass. Hist. Coll., VII. 251) there is a letter

from Richard Saltonstall to John Winthrop, Jr., containing a copy of an inscription in Latin written by Prynne on the wall of the room in the Tower where he was imprisoned.

John Lilburne was at one time law clerk to Prynne. He was ordered to be publicly whipped all the way from the Fleet Prison to the Palace Yard, Westminster, there to stand two hours in the pillory, and to be kept in jail until £500 had been paid. When the Long Parliament met, he petitioned for relief. One of the earliest recorded speeches of Oliver Cromwell was made in support of this petition. He received an indemnity of £3,000.

Dr. Alexander Leighton, who was the author of "Zion's Plea against the Prelacie," and who suffered under the persecution of Laud, was the father of the Archbishop of Glasgow.

The Rev. Peter Smart was chaplain to the Bishop of Durham. His sermons being deemed seditious, he was degraded from his ministry, fined £500, and imprisoned. When the Long Parliament began, he was released from the King's Bench Prison, where he had been confined for more than eleven years. What he had lost was restored to him, and he became a witness against Archbishop Laud.

This accounts for every one whose name appears in the letter but "bro: Turner," who will be mentioned later.

The writer of this letter was Joseph Davyes. President Dunster married, June 22, 1641, Elizabeth, the widow of the Rev. Jose Glover, formerly Rector of Sutton, Co. Surrey, England, who intended to emigrate to New England, but after the preparations for the voyage were all made, "fell sick of a feaver and dyed." His widow and children, however, came here and settled in Cambridge. The will of the Rev. Jose Glover, dated May 16, 1638, was probated December 22, 1638, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London. An abstract of it may be found in Waters's "Genealogical Gleanings in England," I. 33; and there is a copy of it in the Court files of the County of Middlesex, Massachusetts. In this will the testator leaves a small legacy to "my loving and dear friends, Mr. Joseph Davyes and his wife"; and Joseph Davyes was one of the witnesses to it. There is a strong probability that this Joseph Davyes was the writer of this letter; but Mr. Henry F. Waters, now in London, who has examined the original will at the request of Mr. John Ward Dean, pronounces

the signatures so unlike that he thinks they must have been written by different persons.

Now as to "yo<sup>r</sup> bro: Turner." After the death of Mrs. Dunster, John Glover (H. C. 1650), her son by her first husband, brought an action against President Dunster, his step-father, to recover certain property which he alleged belonged to him by the last will and testament of his father, the Rev. Jose Glover, or by inheritance from him, the said Rev. Jose Glover, or Elizabeth Glover, his wife, both deceased or either of them, or by the last will of Mr. Richard Harris deceased, but which was withheld by Dunster. The writ was returnable at the County Court held at Cambridge, April Term, 1656. Among the papers on file in the case is one indorsed "B<sup>r</sup> Turners reckonings. for y<sup>e</sup> sum of 143-5<sup>s</sup>-4." It is a list of goods "Shipped y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> of March 1638 per me Exuperins Turner in the good ship called the Endimion of London, for M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Glover of Newtowne in New England by order of her servant John Stedman (as appeareth by his letter)." He adds:

"I was appointed by Mr. Joseph Davis to send these goods, and I should have my ready mony and w<sup>n</sup> I had shipped y<sup>m</sup> and one hundred pounds more ready to be shipped, then Sir Henry Martin judge of y<sup>e</sup> praeogative [Court of Canterbury] told M<sup>r</sup> Davis w<sup>t</sup> moneyes he p[aid] without y<sup>e</sup> consent of the executors for M<sup>rs</sup> Glover he was liable to pay it agayne, so that then M<sup>r</sup> Davis did refuse to pay mee therefore I conceyve that y<sup>e</sup> interest of my mony cañot bee denied, w<sup>ch</sup> will amount to 24<sup>li</sup> for I have lost in the putting of of them goods w<sup>ch</sup> shee did write for w<sup>ch</sup> were provided & packed up and had beene sent had M<sup>r</sup> davis made his promise good to me by M<sup>rs</sup> glovers appointment. So that if I have fayre and honest dealing there is due to mee from my sister Glover three score sixteene pounds and twelve shillings."

The following paper is also on file in this case: —

"At a Quarter Court at Boston the 4<sup>th</sup> <sup>4</sup>/<sub>mo.</sub> 1644. M<sup>r</sup> Henry Dunster m<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Hibbines, Increase Nowell, & Captaine George Cooke, being comitttees of the Court, Agst the estate of m<sup>r</sup> Joseph Davis: for the p<sup>t</sup> 1018<sup>th</sup> 10. 2<sup>d</sup> & Judgement for what is in the Country for m<sup>r</sup> Dunster to be disposed as the Court shall direct."

As the records of the County Court for the County of Suffolk for this period are lost, it is perhaps well, by putting this paper in print, to preserve it from the destruction which seems to have been the fate of the rest of the papers in this case.

The following is what remains of this letter. The superscription is lost, but the letter is supposed to have been written to President Dunster.

. . . . .  
suffer by it at p<sup>re</sup>sent but I am in hopes shortly to . . . . .  
and my content w<sup>th</sup> I beliefe must be by a bill in chancery, my . . .  
and others heare ar much bound to yo<sup>u</sup> and o<sup>r</sup> new England frinds for  
y<sup>o<sup>r</sup></sup> . . . . and compassionating[e] of vs. I hope the Lord wilbe  
intreated at<sup>t</sup> last to . . . . a sauoure of rest vnto vs when o<sup>r</sup> acans  
are executed and the a[b]omina[ble] thinge put from vs. The deputie  
was latly beheaded, and C[a]nterbury whoe hath benne an enymie to  
god and good men is likly to suffer next weeke, I heare y<sup>e</sup> ministers  
shalbe noe more subiect to y<sup>e</sup> bushoppes and that o<sup>r</sup> parlam<sup>t</sup> will take  
away such things as haue troubled good men as y<sup>e</sup> cerimonies and the  
like the Lord p<sup>ro</sup>sper his owne worke in their hand that we may once see  
christ set vp as lord and King of his church, and enioye his ordinances  
in greater purity then o<sup>r</sup> eies ever sawe or beheld. I expected home my  
servant Longe since and am now greifed to heare that he should goe  
w<sup>th</sup>out a call to quinepi[a]ke I should be glade to heare of his well  
doeing and to vnderstand from yo<sup>u</sup> w<sup>th</sup> home he left my estat[e] and  
what order he hath taken for the retourninge of it to me, I did much  
depend on yo<sup>u</sup> for Counselling and directinge of him I hope he hath  
impted . . . . . and that yo<sup>u</sup> will take care that I suffer not  
by that he hath . . . . .  
. . . . . but if he be well I doubt not but in due tyme I shall  
receaue it, our ffrinds m<sup>r</sup> Burton docter Baskwicke m<sup>r</sup> Pryne Doctor  
Leyton m<sup>r</sup> Lilborne & others that were censured and suffered are all  
discharged by the parlam<sup>t</sup> and shall haue satisfaction for their dam-  
adge. m<sup>r</sup> Smart is discharged of his imprisom<sup>t</sup> @ hath giuen him for  
damages 14000. The scotts are not yet gone but it is hoped all things  
wilbee concluded very shortly praye Remember me Kindly to yo<sup>r</sup>  
brothers and sister w<sup>th</sup> the Rest of o<sup>r</sup> frinds there soe w<sup>th</sup> my true  
loue to yo<sup>u</sup> Remembered I rest

LONDON the 20<sup>th</sup> may. 1641

Yo<sup>r</sup> affectionat & truely loving  
ffrind JOSEPH DAVYES

I thanke yo<sup>u</sup> for the sturginge sent  
but yo<sup>r</sup> bro : Turner had it wholly  
to himselfe befor I came to Towne  
I pceiue yo<sup>u</sup> haue now sent some-  
thing but I Know not what to make  
of it soe w<sup>th</sup> @ many other Curtezies  
to me @ Nan[ ]e I Kindly thanke  
y<sup>o</sup> . . .



The second of these two papers is a funeral sermon, in manuscript, preached at Exton, March 31, 1614, at the funeral of John, Lord Harington, Baron of Exton, by Richard Stocke, pastor of Allhallows, in Bread Street, London.

Bread Street is one of the tributaries of Cheapside. It was in Bread Street that John Milton was born in 1608, and in the church of Allhallows he was baptized. The old church was destroyed in the Great Fire, but was rebuilt in 1680 by Sir Christopher Wren.

The Rev. Richard Stocke, Master of Arts of Cambridge, was educated in St. John's College, Cambridge, and became Rector of Allhallows in Bread Street, March 8, 1610. He was a zealous Puritan and Reformer. He died April 20, 1626, and was buried in the Parish Church, where his parishioners erected in his memory a monument with this quaint epitaph:—

“To the sacred Memory of that worthy and faithfull Minister of Christ, Master Richard Stocke; who after 32 Yeeres spent in the Ministry, wherein by his learned Labours, joined with Wisedome and a most holy Life, God's Glory was much advanced, his Church edified, Piety increased, and the true Honour of a Pastor's Place maintained; deceased April 20, 1626. Some of his loving Parishioners have consecrated this Monument of their never-dying Love, Jan. 28, 1628.

*“Hic situs exanimis STOCKI  
sub pulvere Truncus,  
Quem quondam agnovit  
Pastorem Ecclesia fidum:  
Ista suum nunc Sancta tenent  
Habitacula sanctum,  
Quo MagnVs PanDVCit oVes  
oViVmque magIstros.*

“Thy livelesse Trunke  
(O Reverend Stocke),  
Like Aaron's Rod  
Sprouts out againe,  
And after two  
full Winters past,  
Yeelds Blossomes  
And ripe Fruit amaine.

“For why, this Worke of Piety,  
Performed by some of thy Flocke,  
To thy dead Corps and sacred Urne,  
Is but the Fruit of this old Stocke.”

A monument was also erected, at the cost of the Parish, in the south aisle of the church, on the wall, "in memoriall of Master John Dunster Citizen and Clothworker of London," a liberal giver to the church, who died October 14, 1625, at the age of fifty-eight years.

The Baron Harington whose virtues are here recorded was the son of Sir John Harington, Knight, who belonged to a branch of the ancient family of Harington, barons by writ, and who was elevated to the peerage by letters patent dated 21 July, 1603, as Baron Harington of Exton. "His lordship was tutor to the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of King James I., until her marriage with the Elector Palatine, when he attended her royal highness into Germany." He died in 1613, and was succeeded by his son John Harington, the second Baron, whose "Remarkeable life & death" are here commemorated. However meritorious and commendable in the eyes of the preacher was the conduct of this young nobleman — he was only twenty-three years old when he died — who "shunned y<sup>e</sup> Company of Ladies & avoyded y<sup>e</sup> behouldinge of beuties," the unfortunate result of it was that he died without issue and the title became extinct. He was the last of the Barons Harington of Exton.

The Remarkeable life & death of y<sup>t</sup> Truly honourable Lord John  
L. Harrington Baron of Exton Kni of y<sup>e</sup> Bath Levtenaſ of y<sup>e</sup>  
coũty of Rutland, as it was delivered at his funeral in a  
ser. at Exton 1614 march vlt. By Richard Stocke  
pastor of Alhallows in Breadstreate in London.

The foresayd gentleman was borne of honorable pareſs (about y<sup>e</sup> 27 of Aprill 1591) And by his virtues truely honored his anchestors, He was excellent in nr̄l pts of wit memory sweetnes of nr̄ ability of body, wel educated in childehood, In Greke able to reed & vse such authors. hee spake latin wel writ a pure & grave stile. He could wel confer w<sup>th</sup> any in Italian & french & vnderstood & read Spanish authors. In Philosophy & Mathem. so exceld hee both in y<sup>e</sup> practicke & contēplative pt, as y<sup>t</sup> hee might bee paraleld wth the pſessors of y<sup>m</sup> In art Military & Navigation for speculation hee attained to a certaine pfection. In y<sup>e</sup> Mysteries of heavenly knowledge such his succesful growth y<sup>t</sup> hee could both suddenly & vnderstandingly speake to any question ppounded. wch his Knowledge was not to know, nor bee knowne, nor to get gaine, but to Edify & bee Edified. wch appeared in y<sup>t</sup> this his heavenly Knowledge taught him. as Tit. 2-11-12.

Sober & chaste hee was wonderfully albeit in youth, nay in Court, nay even in those clymes of impurity through w<sup>ch</sup> hee traveld; The causes He shunned y<sup>e</sup> Company of Ladies & avoyded y<sup>e</sup> behouldinge of beuties, delighted in studies & in men of Armes & Arts. Further he was abstinent y<sup>t</sup> hee might bee co<sup>t</sup>inēt, rare in feastinge freque<sup>t</sup> in fastinge in much imploy<sup>m</sup>et sleepinge little.

Justice was not so elucēt seeinge he was but comeinge on y<sup>e</sup> stage of publicke office. as for his private. such his care to discharge his fathers very greate debts (through his place) y<sup>t</sup> hee conveyed all his lands (if need should require) to that end thei should bee pay<sup>d</sup> . . . My honor & my honestie are my nearest heires.

Gly. truely hee was & truely noble in y<sup>e</sup> faith, y<sup>t</sup> there is none could have a [more] ferved desire of savinge knowl. nor a more cōsta<sup>t</sup> resolution of practisinge good duties nor a more tender Conscience of displeasinge G. by y<sup>e</sup> least sin. y<sup>is</sup> appeared both by his private & publicke exercises of piety.

His Private course was such. He vsually rose about 4 or 5 of clocke not sleepinge aboue 6. houres. And havinge tuned & turned his C to God by prayer, read y<sup>n</sup> a chap. y<sup>n</sup> we<sup>t</sup> to prayer w<sup>th</sup> his serva<sup>ts</sup> in his chamber, after read some divine treatis as Calvins Insti . . . & in his sicnes M<sup>r</sup> Rogers: Then in family hee read y<sup>e</sup> . . . a chap. & prayer after y<sup>s</sup> vse of . . . Xt before dinner & supp & sunge a y. & had prayer after supp. Before dinner he retired into his study where after prayer hee studied 3 or 4 houres. & y<sup>n</sup> came downe to dispatch busines, to confer w<sup>th</sup> others to walke or ride abroad. Soone after dinner he would vsually retire hims. to meditate of some sermons. hee had 5 or 6 in his minde ever & if hee y<sup>n</sup> could not yet hee would before he we<sup>t</sup> to bed yea w<sup>n</sup> hee travailed hee would bid others forbear talke they might thinke awhile. The rest of y<sup>e</sup> afternoone hee spent in Hystor. Martial discip. Mathem. Navigation. After y<sup>e</sup> prayer w<sup>th</sup> his serva<sup>ts</sup> after supp hee revāld his thoughts of Good or Evil his words his actions hee writ y<sup>m</sup> in a diary of his life & humbled hims. as y<sup>e</sup> passages requi . . . peculiar things y<sup>t</sup> were not fit that hee alone should know hee writ in a peculiar χ<sup>riter</sup>. As hee was a layinge downe to rest one of his serv. read a chap. or two. y<sup>us</sup> hee did fr 5 Jan . . . 1609 to 15 of Feb. 1613.

His Publicke practis such. Hee was a careful sabbath keep & affected Publike before private meanes. twice a day hee heard. 4 miles hee was observed to haue rid to y<sup>e</sup> publicke meanes w<sup>n</sup> it was no nearer, y<sup>t</sup> a beeinge a courtier: before dinner hee meditated halfe an houre before supp repeated both sermons by memory w<sup>ch</sup> tw 2 of his serva<sup>ts</sup> ordinarily did gather not so wel. after hee writ y<sup>m</sup> in his night booke each Saturday night hee examinde hims. of y<sup>e</sup> foregoinge weeks worke & on y<sup>e</sup> month Got how hee had spent y<sup>e</sup> month. on Sunday

mor hee repeatd. y<sup>e</sup> 2 serm. to his servaſs hee had heard y<sup>e</sup> ☉ day before. In hearinge y<sup>e</sup> word reverend and attentive as in Gs pſence

Sacrã. hee receivd each 1st sunday in y<sup>e</sup> month. fastinge y<sup>e</sup> Saturd. before, & prayinge & examininge hims. on ☉ day mor. read 1 Cor. 11. & for an hour p<sup>t</sup> of a treatis of worthy receivinge Thus livd this g<sup>t</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> age so ful of ill as they Phil. 2, 15. 16. Shewinge forth charity in y<sup>t</sup> besides al occasional guifts hee bestowed 100<sup>li</sup> p an. y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> of his meanes on charitab. vses. In al wch his virtues hee was marvelous meeke humble & louely.

Thus his life til Feb. 15, 1613 wn first visited & hee app<sup>r</sup>hended strongly his death & hee p<sup>r</sup>pared often meditated oft cald on others to pray oft himselfe prayd confest his sins and his faith & vndoubted hope of salv. by X. not fearinge death in any shape as he sayd. Oft hee expst his desire to be dissolved to bee at home w<sup>th</sup> his G. & father. pfessinge not 2 hou[rs] before his death y<sup>t</sup> hee felt y<sup>e</sup> assured cōforts of his salvation by X. Utteringe nere his d . . . death these words O that joy! O my G. w<sup>n</sup> shal I bee w<sup>th</sup> thee. Thus finishing his life in peace & joy of y<sup>e</sup> H Ghost. enjoyinge his G. in joy & Hapines. To w<sup>ch</sup> bringe in w<sup>th</sup> al y<sup>ne</sup> elect O my God amen.

Ipsū cernere desideras? eandē cū eo vitā vive, et sacram ocyus illā accipies pſentiam. Xstomi Hom. 69. ad pop. Ant.

The Hon. JOHN LOWELL communicated the memoir of the late Edward Bangs, which he had been appointed to write for the Proceedings.

The PRESIDENT said that at some future meeting he should communicate a collection of letters written by John Quincy Adams, while minister to Russia, to his brother Thomas Boylston Adams.

A new serial, comprising the proceedings at the March, April, May, and June meetings, was ready for delivery at this meeting.



Edward Bangs

M E M O I R  
OF  
EDWARD BANGS, LL.B.  
BY JOHN LOWELL.

---

OUR associate Edward Bangs was seventh in descent from Edward who came to Plymouth in the "Ann," the last of the three ships of the Pilgrims, in 1623. He married Lydia Hicks, who was a passenger by the same vessel. She was the daughter of Robert Hicks, of London, a leather-dresser, and niece of Sir Baptist Hicks, afterwards Viscount Camden. The line of descent was, — Edward Bangs, born 1591; Jonathan, 1640; Edward, 1665; Edward, 1694; Benjamin, 1721; Benjamin, 1758; Isaac, 1787.

The descendants of the first Edward intermarried with many of the Pilgrim and Puritan families, and appear to have always maintained an honorable position and to have been useful citizens in their day and generation. A great-uncle of our associate was an officer in the Revolutionary Army. In 1890 a fragment of his diary, long owned by the family, was privately printed by his great-nephew, who gave a copy to this Society. The journal contains a vivid and interesting account of the author's acts and observations during the siege of Boston; and a gossiping account of his life in New York soon after this city was evacuated. The journal unfortunately ends before the battle of Long Island. Edward D. Bangs, our associate's father's cousin, was for many years the faithful and honored Secretary of this Commonwealth.

Our Edward was the son of Isaac Bangs and Alicia LeCain, and was born in Boston, July 16, 1825. He died in the same city February 16, 1894. For several years after his marriage, he lived on his estate at Watertown; afterwards in Boston in winter, and at Wareham in summer.

When a boy, he formed an acquaintance with Ralph Waldo Emerson which became a friendship, filial on one side, paternal on the other, affectionate on both, and was continued without interruption until death adjourned it.

Edward entered Harvard College in 1842, and was graduated in due course in 1846. He was very fond of the classics. At one of the exhibitions he was assigned a Latin dialogue with his classmate Lane, afterwards the distinguished professor and author. His correspondence shows that he kept up his knowledge of Latin, and to some extent of Greek, long after he left college, and, no doubt, to the end. He made many intimate friendships in college, and had his fair share of the honors which classmates and associates bestow, — such as the grand-marshalship of the Porcellian Club, which he held for four years.

Soon after leaving college, several members of the Class of 1846 formed a little social club, into which some older and some younger members were afterwards admitted, and which has survived to this day, unbroken except by death. Of two of its members, Francis Edward Parker and Henry Austin Whitney, our friend furnished memoirs for this Society: that of the former is published with our Proceedings, 2d series, vol. iii. p. 247; and the latter in the same series, vol. v. p. 424.

On leaving college, he took time to decide upon his profession. His natural inclination, I think, was to a literary life; but at that time he was not so independent in fortune as he afterwards became, and, some remunerative profession being needed, he became a lawyer.

His literary tastes were always strong, and he was a wide reader in many departments. He was a student of philosophy, especially of the works of Plato, probably at Mr. Emerson's recommendation. He could always enliven and enrich his conversation with anecdotes and illustrations drawn from sources which few had explored. It may be mentioned in this connection that he brought to the notice of Mr. Emerson those remarkable tales, "Peg Woffington" and "Christie Johnstone," by an author not then much known, and through him induced their publication in the United States.

As a lawyer, his great modesty and a certain shrinking from the rough work of jury trials prevented him from obtaining a

large court practice ; to which reasons may be added that his physical powers would hardly have sustained the strain of that exhausting service. He did, however, argue some important cases, among others a celebrated prize cause at Washington ; and it is known that he was in more than one instance spoken of by the judges before whom he had appeared, with high praise for the clearness and cogency of his arguments.

He was associated for some years with E. R. Hoar and Horace Gray ; and when that partnership was dissolved by the appointment of his partner Mr. Hoar to the bench, he drifted, as so many lawyers do, into trusts and employments of a less conspicuous nature than are those of a lawyer trying cases in the courts, but equally important and useful. As was truly said by our late President, Dr. Ellis, speaking to this Society : " He turned his legal training to professional uses in the administration of affairs committed to him because of his ability and his high reputation, which won for him the esteem, regard, and confidence of intimate friends and of our community."

Some of the more public or *quasi*-public trusts may be mentioned : he was a trustee of the oldest Savings Bank of Boston ; of the Central Wharf Corporation ; director of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company ; a member of the Somerset and Country clubs and of the early Adirondack club, — having as associates Professor Agassiz, J. R. Lowell, Jeffries Wyman, Judges Hoar and Gray, O. W. Holmes, and others.

In comparatively early life he served in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, and as a selectman and one of the School Committee of Watertown ; but his experience in these offices did not tempt him to follow a public career. As our President said : " He might have served in many public offices, had his tastes allowed him to seek or fill them."

Though shunning public life, he was warmly interested in public questions, and formed his independent judgment, often in opposition to the opinion of the hour. Thus he was firmly convinced that the policy of issuing irredeemable paper money was unnecessary, foolish, and wasteful, and that even in time of war millions would have been saved by a more conservative financial course. He was convinced that Mr. Tilden was duly elected President in 1876. His opinions on



these and other subjects of general interest, he freely and forcibly expressed. If he wrote upon these subjects to the newspapers or periodicals, which is probable, his articles have not been preserved.

He was an enthusiastic sportsman, but he enjoyed the walks and drives in the country, as sufficient in themselves to reward him for the scarcity of game birds in our unpreserved country. He often imported these birds, and planted food for them on his farm, hoping to restore them as far as possible to something like their former abundance; and in this attempt he had much success.

Our friend was married to Anne Outram, daughter of William G. Hodgkinson, at Thurgarton Priory, Notts, England, September 25, 1856. Mrs. Bangs and five children — two daughters and three sons — survive him. His married life was most happy, and in fulfilling the duties of a husband and father he found his chief enjoyment. Into this region we do not venture far.

One feature of his social life ought to be remembered. He was quietly and effectively generous to the poor, and courteous and genial with all his neighbors of whatever social standing. After his death one of his country neighbors at Wareham said: "Mr. Bangs came here only eleven or twelve years ago. I have lived here forty years, and know every one in the place; and the day the news of his death came was the greatest blow that ever came to Wareham. Every one in the town loved him. It was a pleasure to see him drive into the town, with his kind looks and words for all, and his courteous manner. Such a gentleman!" Another said: "He gave away so much it puzzles me to know how he had anything left for himself."

Who could ask for a better eulogy than these spontaneous tributes?